CONGRESS.

The Defleiency Appropriation Bill Passed by Both Houses.

Dawes, the Watch Dog of the Treasury, Exposing Senatorial Extravagance.

Claims of Southern Loyalists to be Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871. THE GEORGIA STNATORIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Hall (rep.) of Ga , presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of George gta remonstrating against the character of the election of Poster Biodgest as United States Senator from that State. It was ordered to be filed.

It was ordered to be filed.

The Vice I RISDENT laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Common Council of Philadelphia in tavor of a repeal of the income tax, and a memorial of William J. Jessup, President of the Workingmen's Assembly, New York, praying for relief from the allered combination of large operators and transportation companies to enhance the price of coal. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Shrinkan, (rep.) of Chio, presented fourteen memo-

risks of cilivens of Kentucky, praying for the passage of the bill to charter the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Com-

bill to charter to Concinnate and Southern Railroad Company.

In this Postto vid.

On motion of Mr. Characters, cup, of Mich., the House bill creating derivey City a codection district and constituting derive City a port or deriv was indensitive postponed, and the same action was taken in regard to the bill incorporating the Shreepers and need store carryation. Constituting the Shreepers and need store carryation to make the Shreepers and need store carryation to the need to conference, to which was referred the question at issue between the two houses as to the right of the Seman to originate a measure respenting the meaner law, made a report that the committee had sained to agree, advants, the export that the committee had sained to agree, advants, the export that the committee had sained to agree, advants, the export that the committee had sained to agree, advants, the export that the committee had sained to agree, advants, the whole, and the various ameadments reported from the Committee on Appropriations reducing the tens were adopted, including an amendment sunting the tens were adopted, including an amendment sunting the tens were adopted, including an amendment sunting the deal card of the new Post Obling and Sub-Tre surp bullions in Section to \$1,200,200; and the on amendment function the ach state in which contracts are to be let.

Mr. Colle, (rep., of Cal., reported a new amendment make.

to be let.

Mr. Colle, (rep.) of Cal, reported a new amendment making appropriations to supply descendes in the items of compensation of clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Tressurer in Sattimore and New Orleans. Agreed Mr. Howr, (rep.) of Wis., moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating and publishing all the documents relating to the early history of the West, covamencing with the discovery of the great lakes in 1982. Agreed to.

Mr. Mouron, (rep. of Ind., othered a resolution calling on the President for any information of communicated by the Legation at Constantinople relating to restrictions on the passage of the Strain of Dartanesies and the Bosphorus by ships of other matuons. Adopted.

of other nations. Adoptes.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and

passed without amendment.

The Ever and fiarbor Appropriation bill was then taken
up. Pending the consideration the Senate went into executive session, and at two o'clock took a recess build the Evening Session.

Evening Session.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. Wilson, rep.) of Mass.—To authorize the promising the not requirement of the army.

By Mr. ANTHESS, rep. of R. I.—for the recovery of damages for the loss of the shooped war durids.

By Mr. Calson Stv., (dem.) of Cal.—To create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California.

By Mr. Fowler, (tep.) of Teun.—Appropriating \$18,500 for the damages to the suiting and grounds of the East Tennezses University caused by the federal troops during the The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then pro-reded with as in Comm littee of the Whole.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

Wr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution to pay to
Mr. Connor, Representative from Texas, \$2,000 for the expenses in defending the right to his seat. Adopted. MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

MILYAGE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to allow intege to members of Congress who are elected after the day fixed for the first meeting of nights. He explained that it would apply to members of the present He explained that it would apply to members of the present Congress who may be re-elected from New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Texas, the re-elected members from other States not being entitled to mileage for the session commencing next Saturday. Passed.

commencing next saturday. Passed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOCALISTS.

Ar. WASHEUUN, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for a board of three commissioners for the examination of claims of loyal citizens of the late rate. Status for stores or supplies furnished during vice of the United States. The commission is to exist 10f 18 years, and is to take testimony and to report as opinion in writing in each case, and certify the amount and value of property taken, turnished, or used. The commissioners are not to be resugnets of Southern States; they are to hold their easilous at Wasington, and to have authority to adjourn, to meet for the further prosecution of their duties at such time and place within the Southern States as they shall them and place within the Southern States as they shall them. vice of the i nited States. The commission is to exist for selves appoint. They are to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House, who is to tay the same before Congress or consideration. The commissioners are to have \$5,000 a year, and are to have a clerk and a shorthand reporter at \$2,500 each, and a messenger at \$1,200, who are to accompany the Board. The necessary and actual expenses of travel are to be allowed, and paid on vouchers, as other judicial expenses are.

After a brist explanation by Mr. Washburn in reply to some objections the bill was passed.

After a brief explanation by Mr. Washburn in reply to some objections the bill was passed.

COMPLIMENTING GENERAL HOWARD.

Mr. TOWNSKEN, trep of Ps., from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States loward four and a haif millions of its propie, suddenly eartranchises by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education, to render them interpendent and effectively of their education, to render them interpendent and effectively of the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education, to render them interpendent and effectively, and the extending to them civil and political segnality, is a source of just national pride; and that the House hereby declare its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

Mr. Townskish moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., inquired of the Speaker Mr. Townskap moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., inquired of the Speaker whether the resonation was divisible.

The SPEAKER replied that under a motion to suspend the rules it was not divisible.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was no objection to that part of the resolution in reference to the education of the negroes, but that he did object to that part of it as to General Roward.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 114, nays 52. The vote was without any sureption a party one.

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the income tax. Rejected—yeas 81, mays 115. The rost was received with laughter.

On motion of Mr. Pank, (rep., of Wis., the resolution adopted this morning for the payment of \$2,000 to Mr. Connor, Representative from Texas, for expenses, was resembled, and the revolution came again before the House and was rejected.

adopted this morning for the payment of \$2,000 to Mr. Conmor, Representative from Toxas, for expenses, was resulted,
and the resolution cause again before the House and was rejected.

Mr. DAWIS, ropp of Mass, from the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the
committee had not been able to agree. He stated the difficulties which the committee had encountered. The Senate
had adopted 105 amendments to the bill. Most of them
there was no difficulty in coming to an agreement upon. The amendments which the committee had been unable to agree upon were
few in number, but important in character. The first
of the part of the payment of the bill. Most of their
the had been unable to agree upon were
few in number, but important in character. The first
of the four the payment of the Supreme Court to
the states of all the payment of the Supreme Court to
the states of all the payment of the Supreme Court of the District of Coloris of the Supreme Court of the District of Coloris of the Court of Chains. The next was a proposition to creat a
State Department, which would ultimately cost four or five
million dollars, on the site now occupied by the War and
Navy Departments. He thought that the conference committies might have spreed on that subject, because the State
Department was now in a lamentable condition, with
its records and archives exposed to first, if the
committee had not in its deliberations punctured
she whole thing by requiring the building
to be of grantle and to correspond with the Tenasur Department. That provision seemed to have a wonderful
effect in cooling the actor that existed about it. But that
was not all. Along with it was a proposition to make a
splendid park, taxing in all the public grounds from the
Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expense by
the sale of other public grounds in other parts of the City
of all the Ansistant Secretaries,
the Second Consprohers in Representant to the State
of the General Land Other, of Penasur, of Ladina Af

the Legisinive bill.

BERTORED TO BANK IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the restoration of James Belger to the rank of major and quartermaster in the army.

Agreed to

Relieve to the rank of major and quartermaster to Agreed to.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ASTIUMS.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep. of Pa., from the Committee on Mulitary Affairs, made a report in the matter of the charges as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers that the charges were without foundation. Ordered to be printed. Resonantited.

BESIGN ALO V DIBARTITIES.

On motion of Mr. Brick, (dem.) of Ky., a Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens of Kentucky was unaged.

was passed. Handshire from several children was passed.

Mr. Krikavv, (rep.) of N. T. noticing that it applied to saveral members of the Breckinridge family, saked Mr. Rock whether they had published for the removal of their published disabilities.

Mr. Enck pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

Mr. I ROX also moved to suspend the rules and pass another Senate bill removing position disabilities from 3, bill persons in various States. Without reading the bill it was negatived by 163 to 78, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr TILIMAN, (rep.) of Tenn., mo et to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district in Tennessee. Agreed to.

The House then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session-Commences March 4, 1871.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

SENATE. [stepublicans in Roman; democrats in statte.] ALABAMA.

Thomas F. Baya d. Thomas F. Bayard. 1875 Willard Sautsbury. 8/4 Sautsbury. 1877 | Thomas W. Osborn | Thomas W. Osborn | 1873 |
Abijah Gilbert	Abijah Gilbert	1875
Abijah Gilbert	1875	
Abijah Gilbert	1875	
Abijah Gilbert	1873	
H. V. M. Miller	Poster Biodgett	1877
Lyman Trumbull	Lyman Trumbull	1873
Richard Yates	John A. Logan	1877
Oliver P. Morton	Oliver P. Morton	1873
Daniel D. Pratt	1875	
10 WA	1876	1875
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1878	James Harian. James Harian. 1873	
James B. Howell. George G. Wright. 1877
KANSAS

James B. Howell. George G. Wright. 1877

Samuel C. Pomerov. Samuel C. Pomeroy. 1873

Edmund G. Ross. — Caldwell. 1877

Edmund G. Ross. — Caldwell. 1877

EENTUCKY. Garrett Davis. 1873

Thomas C. McCreery. John W. Stevenson. 1377

Thomas C. McCreery. John W. Stevenson. 1377

Wm. Pitt Kellogg. Wm. Pitt Keilogg. 1873

John S. Harris. J. Rodman West. 1877

MAINE.

Haunibal Hambin. 1875

Lot M. Morrill. 1877

Maryland. Lot M. Morrill. 1877

Maryland. Lot M. Morrill. 1877

William T. Hamilton. William T. Hamilton. 1875

Massachusettis.

Charles Sumber. Charles Sumner. 1875

Heary Wilson. 1877

Michigan.

Zacharlah Chandler. Zacharlah Chandler. 1875

Jacob M. Howard. Thomas W. Ferry. 1877

Alexander Ramsey. Alexander Ramsey. 1875

Ozora P. Stearis. William M. Hodon. 1877

Mississ Pt. Adelbert Ames. 1875

Alexander Ramsey
Ozora P. Stearns. William Windom
Ozora P. Stearns. William Windom
Mississ PTL
Adelbert Ames. Adelbert Ames. 1875
Hiram R. Revels (c). James L. Alcorn*. 1877
Missouri.
Francis P. Bair. Prancis P. Bair. 1873
Carl Schurz. 1875

John Sherman. John Sherman. 1873
A. G. Thurman. 1875
OBEDON.
Henry W. Corbett. 1873
George H. Wilhams. James F. Ke'ley. 1877
FENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron. 1873
John Scott. Jehn Scott. 1875
William Sprague. 1875
Henry B. Anthony. Henry B. Anthony. 1877
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Frederick A. Sawyer. Frederick A. Sawyer. 1873
Thomas J. Roberson. Thomas J. Robertson. 1877
William G. Brownlow. William G. Brownlow. 1877
Joseph S. Fowier. Henry B. Anthony. 1877
TENNESSEE.
William G. Brownlow. William G. Brownlow. 1877
Joseph S. Fowier. Henry Cooper. 1877
TEXAS.
J. W. Fianagan. J. W. Fianagan. 1875
Morgan C. Hamilton. Morgan C. Hamilton (†s.1877
VERNONT.
Justin S. Morrill. 1873

Morgan C. Hamilton ... Morgan C. Hamilton (‡).1877

Justin S. Morrill ... Justin S. Morrill ... 1873

George F. Edmunds ... George F. Edmunds ... 1875

VIRGINIA.

John F. Lewis ... John F. Lewis ... 1875

John W. Johnston ... Not elected) ... 1877

WEST VIRGINIA.

Arthur I. Boreman ... Avinur I. Boreman ... 1875

Wattman T. Wiley ... Heavy G. Davis ... 1877

Timothy O. Howe ... Timothy O. Howe ... 1873

Matt. H. Carpenter ... Matt. H. Carpenter ... 1875

** Governor Alcorn, it is rumored, will not accept, in which case there is a probability that Mr. Reveis in any be re-ciected.

may be re-ciected.

† This seat will be contested by Senator Abbott, who claims to have been legally re-elected.

‡ General J. J. Reynolds will contest Mr. Bamilton's seat.

The following is an official list of the members of the House of Representatives already elected to the Forty-second Congress. The names of the democrats are printed in italies, and the colored members

An asterisk (*) indicates members of the present Uongress:—

1.—John Lynch.*

2.—William P Frye.

3.—James G. Blane.*

MAINE.

4.—John A. Peters.*

5.—Eugene Hale.

1-Charles W. Willard. * 3-Worth C. Smith.

2—Luke F. Poland.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1—James Buffinton.*

2—Oakes Ames.*

3—Ginery Twitcheil.*

4—Samuel Hooper.*

5—Benjamin F. Butler.*

10—Heary L. Dawes.*

REGISTER STANDARD STANDA

5—Benjamin F. Butler.* 10—Benyamin T. Eames.

1—Benjamin T. Eames.

NEW YORK.

1—Dwight Townsend...

2—Thomas Kinsella.* 18—John M. Carroll.

3—Henry W. Stocam.* 19—Elizur H. Prindle.

4—Robert B. Rooscell... 20—Clinton L. Merriam.

5—William R. Roberts.

6—Samuel S. Coz..* 22—William E. Lansing.

7—Smith Eq., Jr., 23—E. Holland Dueil.

8—James Brooks.* 24—John E. Seeley.

9—Fernando Wood.* 25—William L. Lamport.

10—Clarkson N. Potlor.* 26—Mile Goodrich. 13—Joseph H. Tuthill. 14—Ety Perry. 15—Joseph M. Warren, 16—John Rogers.

31 -- Walter L. Sessions 1—John W. Hazleton.
2—Samuet C. Forker.
3—John T. Bird.*
5—George A. Haisey. PENNSYLVANIA.

1—Samuel J. Randall.* 12—Ulysses Mercur.*
2—John V. Creety.
3—Leonard Myers.* 14—John B. Packer.*
4—Win. D. Keiley.* 15—Rich'd J. Haldeman.*
5—Alfred C. Harmer.
6—Ephraim L. Acker.
7—Wash. Townsend.* 19—Glenni W. Schoffield.*
8—J. Lawrence Getz.*
9—Oliver J. Dickey.* 11—John B. Storm.
12—Laz. D. Shoemaker. 24—Win. McCleiland.

PELAWARE.

DELAWARE. 1-Benjamin T. Biggs. 1-Samuel Hambleton.* 4-John Ritchie.
2-Stevenson Archer.* 5-Wm. M. Merrick.

1—John Critcher.
2—James H. Platt, Jr.*
3—Charles H. Porter.*
4—Wm. H. Stowell.

VIRGINIA.
5—E. H. T. W. Duke.*
5—John T. Harris.
7—Ellott M. Braxton
8—Wittam Terry. 4-Will. H. Stowell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1-Clinton L. Cobb. *

2-Chartes R. Thomas.

3-Alfred M. Waddell.

7-James M. Leach.

6-Francis E. Shober.

7-James C. Harper.

4-Sion H. Rogers.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1-Jos. H. RAINEY.* S-RORE 1-Jos. H. RAINEY.* 3-ROBERT B. ELLIOT 2-ROBERT C. DELARGE. 4-Alex. S. Wallace. 1—A. T. McIntyre. 5—Dudley M. DuBose, 2—Rich'd H. Whiteley. 6—Wm. P. Price. 8—John S. Eigby. 7—P. M. B. Young. 3-John S. Eigey. 4-Thomas J. Speer. 4—Thomas J. Speer.

1—BENJAMIN S. TURNER. 4—Charles Hays.*

2—Charles W. Buckley.* 5—Feter M. Doz.*

3—Win. A. Handle. 6—J. H. Sloss.

3—Wm. A. Handle.

1—Geo. E. Harris.

4—Geo. C. McKee.

2—J. I. Morphis.

5—Legrand W. Perce.

3—Henry W. Barry.

These members claim to hold under an election made at the time of that held for the Forty-first Con-

1-J. Hale Sypher.*

2-Lionel A. Sheldon.*

3-C. B. Datrals*

Louisiana.

4-James McGleery.

5-Frank Morey.*

1—Aaron F. Perry.
2—Job E. Stevenson.
3—Lewis D. Campoell,
4—John F. McKuney.
5—Ches. L. Lameson.
6—John A. Smith.
7—Samuel Shellabarger.
8—John Beatty.
9—Charles Foster.
10—Erasmus D. Peck.
**
KENTY 11—John T. Wilson.*

12—P. Van Trump.*

13—George W. Morgan.

14—James Monroe.

18—William P. sprague.

16—John A. Bigham.*

17—Jacob A. Ambier.*

18—Wm. H. Upson.*

19—James A. Garfield.*

10—Erasmus D. Peck.*

KENTUCKY.

1—Edward Crossland.
2—ioenry B. McHeury.
3—Joseph H. Leotis.*
4—Wm. B. Read.
5—four Windhester.*

9—John M. Rice.* I-Wm. B. Read. 5-Boyd Winchester.* TENNESSEE.

1-Roderick R. Butler.* 2-Horace Maynard.* 5-Edward I. Golladay, 6-Wm. C. Whithorne, 7-Robert P. Caldwell, 8-Wm. W. Vaughan. 3-A. E. Garrett. 3-John M. Bright. 1.— John M. Bright.

1.— Wm. B. Niblack.*

2.— Michae C. Kerr.*

3.— Wm. S. Holman *

4.— Jeremiah M. Wilson.

4.— Jeremiah M. Wilson.

4.— John Coburn.*

3.— Wm. Williams.*

4.— John Coburn.*

3.— Wm. Williams.*

4.— Jasper Packard.* 5-John Coburn.* 6-Dantet W. Voorhees.*

ILLINOIS,

1—Charles B. Farwell.

2—John F. Farnsworth.

3—Horatio C. Burchard.

4—John B. Hawiey.

10—Edward F. Rice.

11—Samuel S. Marshall.

5—Farligord N. Sierens.

12—John B. Hay.

6—Burton C. Cook.

13—John M. Crebs.

At large—(Vacancy.) ILLINOIS.

1-Erastus Weils.* MISSOURI. 6—Abram Comingo, 7—Isaac C. Parker, 8—James G. Elair (Ind.) 9—Andrew King. 2—G. A. Finkelnburg.* 2—G. A. Finkelnburg.* 3—Jas. R. McCormick.* 4—H. E. Havens. 5—Samuel S. Burdett.*

5—Samuet S. Burdett.*

ARKANSAS.

1—James M. Hanks.

2—Oliver P. Snyder.

1—Henry Waldren.

2—Wm. L. Stougaton.*

5—Omar D. Conger.*

3—Austin Blair.*

1—Henry Waldren.

6—Jabez G. Sunderland.

2-Wm. L. stougaton.* 5-Omar D. Conger.*
3-Austin Blair.* 5-Jost G. Sunderland.

1-Jostati T. Walls.

Texas.

The Legislature has purposety avoided fixing a time for an election, in order to prevent a democratic triumph. and none is expected till 1872.

1-George W. McCrary.* 4-Madison M. Walden.
2-Aylett R. Cotton. 5-Frank W. Palmer.*
3-William G. Donnan. 6-Jackson Orr.

WISCONSIN.

1-Alexander Mitchell. 4-Charles A. Eldridge.*
2-Gerry W. Hazleton. 5-Phileus Sawyer.*
3-J. Ailen Barber. 6-Jeremah M. Rusk.

MINNESOTA.

1-Mark H. Dunnell. 2-John T. Averill.

OREGON.

1-James H. Slater.

KANSAS.
1-Davile P. Lowe.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1—John J. Davis.

3—Frank Hereford.

2-James C. McGrew.*

NEVADA.

1-Charles W. Kendall.
NEBRASKA.
1-John Taffe.* RECAPITULATION.

Total 243

Necessary for a majority. 122

The vacancies are as follows:—New Hamphire 3, election to take place Marca 14; Connecticut 4, election occurs April 3; California 3, election September 6; Texas 4, no time fixed for election; lininois 1, member at large to be elected in place of Logan, chosen United States Senator; Arkansas 1, the candidate elected in the Third district having lailed to procure his credentials.

procure his credentials.

The members elected are divided in color as fol-

DIRECT TAXES.

Statement of Direct Taxes Levied by the Acts of 1865 Remaining Unpaid. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871. The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated

to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution, information as to what States and Territories bave paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by the acts of August 5, 1861, &c., enclosing the following documents:

The following States, included in the list transmitted, have laims against the United States under the act of July 27,

 West Virginia, Onto, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois,

 Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dakota and the District of Columbia. It appears that there is still due on account of the United States direct tax:—

 From New York, 8887,011 93
 From Georgia.
 8502,167 23

 Wisconsin.
 294,945 51
 North Carolina.
 173,144 01

 Kansas.
 62,822 52
 South Carolina.
 140,879 70

 California.
 7,663 25
 Florrida.
 71,627 28

 Oregon.
 53,140 67
 Alabama.
 522,813 23

 Colorado.
 22,983 93
 Mississippi.
 315,137 61

 Utah.
 25,823 71
 Texas.
 197,056 70

 Virginia.
 250,296 10
 Tennessee.
 266,656 54
\$4,016,732 10

From the State of Delaware there is about \$500 which remains uncollected, and the Collector reports that the lands against which the tax remains uncollected cannot be found.

The amounts set against the eleven late insurrectionary States are given approximately.

THE NEW HAMBERG DISASTER

Investigation by the Legislative Committee-Testimony of the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad. ALBANY, March 2, 1871.

At the session of the joint Legislative committee this afternoon to investigate the New Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The witness described the condition of affairs when he arrived. He also handed the committee a copy of the printed instructions to all the employés on the road. He said:—I find frequently that the rules are violated; I don't know of any of them having been violated in this case; it was not in accordance with instructions that the brakemen should be in a caboose; he had issued in November last an order for freight trains to carry bell cords; I think the two brakemen who said they had not time to put on the brakes did have time; I thought it would take from 1,5:00 to 1,800 feet distance, with all appliances in irree and operation, to stop the train; this train was not stopped in that distance; a freight train, if the brakemen were in their proper places, could be stopped in from 200 to 300 feet less distance than when they are not in postition; the number of brakemen on this train was two in the caboose and one on the engine; passenger cars are supplied with safety chains; freight cars are not; if the latter had had these chains that would not have prevented this accident; if the old train had been running on the road bed the probability is that the broken axle would not have thrown the train off the track; so, also, if the bridge had had a solid flooring the axle probably would not have been thrown off; by flooring our bridges we add to the dangers of firing them from locomotive ash pans; from his conversation with the fireman of the express train that night be was satisfied that he thought more of saving his life than of putting on the borakes; he also jearned that Simmons, the engineer, sounded his whistle three times before he put on his patent brakes, whereas his duty was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his duty was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on the pracent to put on the pracent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on the pracent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, whereas his day was to put on his patent brakes, before he sounded his whistie; did not think the freman made a proper effort to put on the brakes; these fro two brakemen who said they had not time to put on the brakes did have time; I thought it would take

and the collision.

The investigation was then adjourned till Tuesday next, at four P. M.

STEALING SATIN.

Robbery from a Bonded Carman-A Milk Wagon Innocently Invelgled Into the Case. Late on Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. S. Diler, a loaded one of his trucks at the wharf of the Nationa line of steamers, pier 47 North river, with thirteen cases of goods which were to be conveyed to a bonde. warehouse the next morning, it then being past the hour at which those establishments close for the day. The horses were detached from the wagon and driven to the stable, the vehicle being left on the pier in charge of

A GOVERNMENT WATCHMAN til morning. Bright and early the next day (Wednesday) the driver brought out his team hitched on to the truck and drove off, having previously got his tickets for the cases, which he to return signed. Passing up through Hudson street he turned into Broome, where he met a friend with whom he held a few moments' conversation He then backed his truck up to the sidewalk and unloaded a case

and numbered 6,603, the letters P. and C. being surrounded by a diamond. The carman then drove off at a lively gait, leaving his friend in charge of the case. About five minutes later a milk wagon, driven by a man named Moritz Stenenor, came up the street. The man with the case asked him to take the package to a pawn/shop, No. 48 Carmine street, kept by Simon Cramer, promising to pay him two dollars. Stenenor agreed to do it. Arrived at the pawn shop he unloaded the case, which was at once taken in through a door over which the three glittering balls were suspended, received the reward for his services, as promised, and drove of grain.

drove on again. Late in the afternoon of the same day of the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, over-heard some parties speaking of having seen the driver of a milk wagon deliver a large case of some kind into the custody of the Heorew above named, in Carmine street. Thinking it very strange that a large case should be taken to a pawn shop by such a novel mode of conveyance as a milk wagon and at

large case should be taken to a pawn shop by such a novel mode of conveyance as a milk wagon and at such an unseasonable hour as that mentioned by the conversing parties, he asked about

THE PARTICULAIS

of the case. His informants at once told him all they knew about it, and he was not long in making up his mind that there was a gentleman of African extraction somewhere in the tence. He took ward detectives Lofts and Slavin into his confidence, who agrees in the common that all was not as it should negree in the common that all was not as it should agreed in the opinion that all was not as it should be. Having heard one of the men who gave the information describe the driver of

Capiain McDenneil theught they had first better try and find that indvidual. Accordingly search was made for him, and he was found at his residence. He was not at all backward about telling all he knew of the affair, which was quite enough to confirm the astate Capianis.

"Now, let's go down to this pawnshop," said McDennell, "and see if we can find this case."
Lofts and Glover acquiesced, and in a short time the three were confronting Mr. Cramer, the Hebrew custodian of the sundry packages and parcels which were stored away on the shelves and under the counter.

"My friend," quoth the Capiain, "we want to see that case of goods which was brought here early this morning."

"I never saw any case of goods this morning, and certainly there was none brought here," answered Cramer.

certainly there was none erought here," answered Cramer.

I HAINT GOT NOTHING here but what you are at liberty to see: so just walk right in and see of you finds the case of goods in mine house."

The party availed themselves of the invitation and commenced searching the premises. Nothing, however, of a suspicous nature was found save a few pieces of a box which had been broken up for firewood and thrown into the fireplace. By putting these together a portion of several letters and figures could be made out. Guidering up all of these pieces the party left, feeling not.

A LITTLE DISCOMFITED at, as they then thought, the poor link they had had. About ten o'clock that night Mr. Dilor, the Custom House carman, entered Captain McDonnell's room at the station house and informed him that he had lost a case of satin goods valued at \$1.200. He stated the facts, as given above, of the carman heving taken a load of goods away in the morning and said that he had

ing taken a load of goods away in the morning and said that he had

FOUND THE TRUCK.

with twelve cases, at the Eighth precinct station house, it having been abandoned in the street by the driver, who has not been seen since.

Without waiting a moment the Captain hurried over to the pawnshop which he had left but a short time before and arrested Cramer, whom he conveyed to the station house and locked up. Yesterday morning he again confronted him and demanded to know all about that case, when the Irightnend Jew confessed the whole thing and told where the goods could be found. Following his directions, Captain McDonnell went to the house of Cramer's father, in Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where he found a large trank filled with

then to a cigar store in Columbia street, near Stanton, kept by a brother-in-law of Cramer, and then to another n-lative's house in Macdongal street, where he found two pleces of the satin.

The goods were all conveyed to the station house, where they are still, and yesterday afternoon the prisoner Cramer was taken before a police justice, who remanded him back to the custody of Captain McDonnell.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Berald Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870. 1871. 1870. 1871.

3 A. M. 36 45 2 P. M. 33 58 50 6 A. M. 29 44 6 P. M. 26 50 9 A. M. 28 47 9 P. M. 23 49 12 M. 31 53 12 P. M. 28 47 Average temperature yesterday. 49%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Martha Washington Temple, No. 1, took place last evening at the rooms of the association, No. 229 Bowery, and was a very enjoyable and successful affair.

Late on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Mary Gaynor. forty years of age and born in Ireland, died at her late residence, 448 West Thirty-second street, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green, which, as is alleged, she had swallowed with suicidal intent.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the un- for the relief of the suffering population of France, an nounces the receipt of the following subscription to March 1:—Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, \$98,075; by Produce Exchange Committee, \$15,046. Grand total, \$115,120.

Wednesday evening, accompanied Isabelia Lee to the house 105 West Twenty-fourth street, and charges while there she stole seventy-eight dollars in money from him. She was arrested by Detective Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and yesterday held for examination by Justice Cox at Jefferson Market.

Centain Orentt, of the schooner Georgia was a rested vesterday, on complaint of Dr Kenneth Reid. Deputy Health Officer, and taken to the Tombs. The Georgia arrived on Sunday last from the West In dies, and proceeded direct to her dock and dis charged her cargo, without submitting to the usua examination by the Health Officer at Quarantine Captain Orcutt was committed by Alderman Comar for trial in default of \$1,000 bank.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. R. Bacon, of No 36 East Twenty-first street, was passing down Fifth avenue, with a lady friend, a young man, giving his name as Frank Smith, snatched her wallet and ran. The indies gave chase and attracted the attention of officer Renwick, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who captured the young man, with the property in his possession. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and sent on the Island for six months.

The first annual sociable of the clerks and lette carriers of stations H. K and M of the New York Post Office was held last evening at Terrace Garden, in Third avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Third avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The bail was a very enjoyable one, being noted for the presence of a large number of beautiful girls, whose elegant toilets made the bail room look like unto a flower garden. The affair was chiefly under the management of Superintendent Karner, of station H, which was only organized six months since and is now known as one of the best regulated stations in the city. Efficient committees managed the floor, and the music and daning were in every sense desirable and charming. Mr. A. Rockwell is the chairman and Mr. John S. Kirwan the secretary of the association which gave the bail.

Meeting of the Baltimore and Washington Conferences-Bishops Janes and Simpson

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Janes presiding, commenced its eighty-seventh annual session here yesterday. The usual committees were appointed and preliminary business transacted.

The eightn annual session of the Washington Con-ference begun at Frederick, Md., yesterday. Bishop Simpson was present and addressed the Conference.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Fierce Encounter Between the Republican Lions.

Littlejohn and Alvord at Daggers' Points.

THE NEW LIFE INSURANCE BILL

CONFIRMATION OF NOTARIES.

ALBANY, March 2, 1871. For some reason or other best known to themselves the two leading republicans of the lower nouse (Aivord and Littlejohn) have been AT SWORDS' POINTS

ever since the first day of the present session. It would, of course, be unjustifiable to charge either of the distinguished gentlemen with anything like selfish motives in their rivalry, masmuch as the minority, as a matter of course, nave to play the second fiddle from day to day in matters of legislation, whether they like it or not; but the fact stands out in bold relief, that for all that, there is a serew loose in the machinery of the opposition, which has at last destroyed its working powers in a way that must be very acceptable to the other side. Being leade s, Alvord and Littlejohn have each their trusty followers in the House. What is gospel to one side is heresy to the other, and as the majority do not care a snap for either the gospel of the one or the neresy of the other, it is not a difficult matter for anybody to understand the situation of the two parties under the circumstances. Although it was no disguised fact with either the democrats or the republicans that there has been all along such a thing as an impassable gulf between the two factions, every care was taken by the moderate men of both factions to

avoid, as far as possible,

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE FACTIONAL FEELING. But all their cunning and planning and compromis ing came to an end to-day, and the quarrel broke out openly with such fierceness that even the democrats became alarmed before it had ended. It happened in this wise. The bill to facilitate the construction of the "Lake Ontarlo Shore Railroad and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. One of its sections excepts the village of Youngstown, Niagara county, from being bonded for the construction of the road, and a motion was made to strike it out. This touched Littlejohn on the raw, as one of his Midland Railroad branches has a profitable right of way in the neighborhood. Of course he made a speech against the motion, and of course Alvord made a speech the other way. Then it was that Littlejohn got his dander up, and for upwards of twenty minutes he kept the entire house spellbound with a speech, which, for vindictiveness and bitter sattre, was post-

kept the entire house spellbound with a speech, which, for vindictiveness and bitter satire, was positively terrible. Alvord was the object of almost every word of it and he was not spared. Littlejohn was paie with raye, and every word he spoke came hissing out of his mouth as though he felt that each one was a serpent's sting for his opponent, and that all that was needed to make it deadly was the hiss of the serpent itself. "Why is it that the gentleman from Onondaga always opposes almost every measure I propose, with arguments that cannot stand for an hour?" he cried at the close of his speech. "I have kept quiet but too long, and now there must be a settlement friendly to Littlejohn applauded loudly, and the chairman made no effort to suppress the plaudits. It was then Alvord's turn. He had sat quietly in his seat, with his arms calmily folded, gazing in a listless sort of way at his rival from the beginning to the end of his speech, and had never made a move to interrupt it. But he had now got the floor, and the democrats—who enjoyed the family quarret hugely, and who had the good sense to let the thing go on to the bitter end without ever showing their hand one way or the other—settled themselves more comfortably in their seats, knowing that the battle was but scarce begun. Alvord tried to appear unconcerned, and opened by taking sarcasically about the "vehemence" of his antagonist and the "lew words" he intended to say himself; but he had been stung to the quick, and the wounds he had received were too near the heart to be heated over with honeyed words and mild expostulation. So he had not proceeded far before he, too, got excited, and it then became Littlejohn's larm to wince. The "Giant's" speech was not as long as the latter's, but it was terribly bitter, and evidentity gave its object no comfort. When he took is seat the applause from his faction was toud and long, and the democratic chairman again showed his good polley in letting the republicans show their weak-ness without interruption. To say th

and the democratic chairman again showed his good policy in letting the republicans show their weakness without interruption. To say that the quarrel created a commotion would give but a slight idea of its real effect upon everybody present. Little-john, satisfied that the Governor would veto the bill, let the Nagara county man, Sandforo, have his way, and progress was reported upon it; but the matter was not ended there. Alvord left his seat and went over to Littlejohn, and for several minutes.

THE TWO BAD A PRIVATE TALK.

Which increased in its boisterousness to such a degree that the Speaker had to call for order. What each said to the other could not, in the confusion of the moment, be heard; but one thing is cer-ain, and that is that neither one invited the other to dinner. I need hardly add that the open rupture between the factions is looked upon by the democrats as an immense thing for themselves; for Alvord and Littlejohn had no warmer applauders during the delivery of their philippics than the democrats, and no heartier congratulators after they were ended. I leave everybody to ludge for himself of the sincerity and the motive which prompted both their applicance and their congratulations.

Of Flagg's, which has created such consternation among the various companies, was ordered to a third reading to-day, by a vote of 81 to 24, which shows the way the House will deal with the other bills when they come up for final disposal. Scribner, of Westchester, did his best to refard action in the matter, but he drew forth such a strong opposition that he mad to give it up in despair, Husied and Hayes, of New York, were scathing in their remarks about the frauds and injustices committed by some companies. The former contended that the business was done on a false and improper basis, and declared that he would vote to have policies made non-iorietable and premiums regulated in amount according to the strength or weakness of the constitution of the insured. Hayes asserted that there were ten or twelve companies i

into the insured party and family record, so as to have made the obtaining of a policy through traudulent representation an impossibility."

"You can't find out everything necessary about every man's family and constitution before he gets out his policy." exclaimed Scribner.

"Yet you manage to find out all about it after he is dead. Why not find it out before he gets the policy, if you can do it afterwards." was Alvord's reply. This is where the lauga came in, and Scribner did not explain. The following is the bill:—

SECTION I. In any action brought or which may hereafter be brought upon any policy of life maurance issued by any company organized under the laws of this State, or any foreign corporation of life insurance doing business within the State, whereon three annual payments have been made, the said insurance company so sured shall not be permitted to interpose as a defence to said action that such policy was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the arranged conclusive on the trial of said action that such company or combanies consented to the continuance of such policy, notwithstanding such fraud or misrepresentation in the original application.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

poncy, notwithstanding such fraud or misrepresentation, and waived all such fraud or misrepresentation in the driginal application.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Tweed offered in the Senate a bill incorporating the New York Advertising Company. It authorizes the corporators, under permission from the Board of Public Works, to crect advertising columns in the streets nine feet high and three feet broad. They shall have the exclusive business of using these piliars, make and file in the Comptroller's office a statement of receipts, upon which they are to pay five per cent to the city yearly.

CONFIRMATION OF NOTARIES.

The Senate, in executive session on Thursday, confirmed the reappointment of very many notaries, also the following new appointments:—

Robert Kelly, in place of Samuel Huntington; Henry M. Bartlett, vice Charles J. Connell: Chapman Coleman, vice James L. Crittendea, and Stanley G. Leathem, vice Sergeant B. Stevens.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 2, 1871.

ELLIS UNTRODUCED.

By Mr MURCHY—To open and construct Ocean avenue from Franklin avenue to Aslantic avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Parker—To enable the voters of any town to pro-

Retual Savings Bank, New York, by defining the management.

By Mr. Hardennergh—Amending the revised statutes as to security for costs in suits.

By Mr. Twerde—Amending the charter of the American Trust Company, New York, defining powers and divios; also amending the act to correct abuses to the city of New York, in relaying pavement by property owners and others whenever a portion of the pavement is temporarily removed.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Amending the Fire Insurance act, allowing insurance companies to invest their carnings is bonds and mortgages in this State worth fifty per cent more than the sum lossed.

By Mr. CREANER—Providing that Smith E. Lane, William H. Tracey, or their assignees, may proceed to organize a corporation known as the New York Steam Transit Company, Said company shall organize on a capital of \$55,000, and the persons mamed shall be silectors.

By Mr. Twern—Providing that after April 1, 1871, all notaries public shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, to hold office for two years, applications for appointment to be made to the Secretary of State, and each one appointed to pay to the Secretary of State, and each one appointed to pay to the Secretary of State ten dollars, to go into the literary tund.

By Mr. MURPHY—Requiring security for costs in suits brought for damages to medical and surgical practice.

By Mr. Twern—Incorporating the New York Advertising Company, who shall have the privilege to erect columns upon which to post bills, and pay its per cent of the net carnings to the city.

By LLLS REPOSITED

carnings to the city.

BIO aid the Boys and hirls Longing Houses of the Children's Als Society of New York; amending the not relative to jurors and the appointment and duties of the Commissioner of Jurors of Kings county; to authorize the New York Guaranty and Inseumity Company to accept and except certain trusts; incorporating the Kighth Ward Savings Bank, New York.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the Railroad Town Subscription act; amending the charter of the Froy and Cohoes Railroad Company; relative to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, New York; horeasing the number of Judges in the Brooklyn City Courts; incorporating the Harlem Library.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short session the dear went into executive session, and after a short session the dears were respend and the following.

Incorporating the Bund Sargenfred of New York; incorporating the Bund Sargenfred of New York; incorporating the Father Mathew Farent Total Abstinence Fedevolence Society, of Troy; incorporating the Putnam Country Savings Sank; authorizing the construction of a radioad from Chester square to Wolf street, Syracase.

Mr. CETAMER moved that the Radioad Committee report on the New Hamburg disaster within ten days. Tabled under the rules. on the New Hamburg disaster within ten days. Tables under the rules.

The bil to aid the Boys and Girls' Lodging Houses of the Children's Aid Society of New York was ordered to a third

reading. After adopting a resolution to adjourn from to-morroutill Monday evening the Senate adjourned.

ALBANY, March 2, 1871. The Senate bill making further provision for the protection of game was passed. GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:-Fixing the

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—Fixing the fees of Sherifis, except in the counties of New York, Kings and Westonester. Ordered to a third reading.

THE INSURANCE WILL.

To provide against the setting up of the claim of fraud enorginal application for insurance by life insurance companies, in cases where they nave received their annual payment on policies. Some debate occurred on this bill, in which Mr. Hayes took occasion to sharply criticase the action of insurance companies. Progress was reported on the bill, in the House Mr. FlagG moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading.

Messrs, Seleres and Aldernoem took ground that this bill gave an opportunity for persons to perputrate frauds on the companies.

The motion to order the bill to a third reading was carried, \$1 to 24.

Authorizing the appointment of a public administrator is the county of Kings; third reading. Amending the charter

81 to 24.

Authorizing the appointment of a public administrator is
the county of Kinga; third reading. Amending the charter
of the Employment and Indemnity Company, New York;
third reading. Extending Third street, Troy; third reading,
Authorizing the city of Troy to take water from the Hudson
r.ver; third reading. To Inciditate the construction of the
Lake Ontanto Shore Railroad; third reading.
Recess to half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Recess to half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—
Amending the charter of the Congregational Union of New York (third reading): incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank at College Four (third reading): providing for the appointment of an interpretor for justices' courts of the Fourth and Fifth districts in the city of Brooklyn (third reading): fixing the qualifications of persons to be admitted to practice as counsellors and attorneys at law (third reading): inco-porating the Clarmont Library Association of New York (third reading):

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The German Celebration in San Franch French Prize for the Capture of the First German Battle Flag-A Chapter in the Mansfield-Lawler Scandal-Arrest of a Wholesale Forger.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1871. The Nevada Legislature is considering the question of regulating the social evil by law. The celebration by the Germans in honor of the

restoration of peace is to be on a grand scale. The day has not yet been fixed. The city and State omcers have been invited to participate, but they have not yet accepted.

The prize of \$500 offered by the Frenchmen in California for the first Prussian battle flag captured

cantornia for the first Prussian battle nag captured in the war has been claimed for Ricciotti Garibaldi, who captured the flag of the Sixty-first Prussian regiment at Dijon, January 23.

Captain David Walker, United States Army, who accompanied Hall's arcue expedition, goes East to-day to report himself ready for a second voyage. He is the scientific officer of the expedition.

The steamship Sacramento, from Panama, is overdue.

The steamship Sacramento, from Panama, is overdue.

Considerable scandal has been occasioned by the discovery that the County Clerk was short in his account \$6,500. He loaned the unds to the mother of Mrs. Mansfield Lawler, who has obtained notoriety in New York. The money not being returned, the Clerk raised half the amount and paid it over to his bondsmen, who now have a receiver appointed to take charge of the receipts, pending a final adjustment of the affair.

A young man, "onnected with the most respectable families of the city, waived examination to-day on sixteen charges of lorgery. He is said to have sold copies of city warrants used for checks for salarles in place of the originals, which were previously hypothecated.

sharles in place of the originals, which were previously hypothecated.

The Irish societies have determined to make a united effort on St. Patrick's Day to raise funds for the relief of the sunering people of France.

Four nundred and twenty-five Weishmen participated in the banquet last evening in honor of St. David's Day.

The Russian corvette Boyarin has completed her repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and is ready to sail.

repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and is ready to sail.

Four snips are under contract to load with wheat for Europe.

The receipts of wheat this season are 4,410,000 centals, against 5,542,500 last year.

The steamship Great Republic, for Japan and China, carried only a few Chinese and but eleven cabin passengers. The Japanese crew rescued from a wreck at sea by the sailp Anna W. Small were sent back on the steamer. The shipment of treasure by the Great Republic was \$320,000.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Meeting at the Astor House. A meeting of the nail manufacturers of the Alisatic States was held at the Astor House yesterday. Mr. O. A. Washburn, Jr., of Providence, R. I., was called to the chair. Mr. James C. Holden was ap-

pointed secretary.

The following manufacturers were represented:— Fremont Nail Company, Parker Mills, Wareham Naft Tremont Nail Company, Parker Mills, Warcham Nail Company, Warcham Nail and Iron Company, East Bridgewater Works, Old Colony Iron Company, Providence Iron Company, Weymouth Iron Company, Robinson Iron Company, Albany Iron Works, Boonton Iron Works, Oxford Iron Company, Old Donlinon Nail Works, Cumberland Nail Company, Duncannon Iron Company, E. & G. Brooks' Works, Pottatown Iron Company, Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg Nail Works, Northumberland Iron Works, Williamsport Nail Works and the Reading Iron Works.

The aggregate capacity of the mills represented at the meeting amounts to 2,600,000 kegs of naits per annum.

the meeting amounts to 2,600,000 kegs of nails per annum.

After much discussion the following scale of prices was unanimously adopted, to take effect immediately:—Unt nails, 10d. to cod. at standard or lowest raises; cut nails, 8d. and 9d., 25c. per keg above 10d.; cut nails, 8d. and 7d., 50c. per keg above 10d.; cut nails, 8d. and 7d., 5cc. per keg above 10d.; cut nails, 3d., \$1 6C per keg above 10d.; cut nails, 2d. and 3d., fine, \$2 per keg above 10d.; cut nails, 2d. and 3d., fine, \$2 per keg above 10d.; spikes (all sizes), 25c. per keg above 10d.; fencing, sheathing and hook-head brads, same as common nails; clinch nails, \$1 50 per keg above same size cut nails; finishing, flooring, casing, slating, box, trank, tobacco and coopers' 50c. per keg above same size common nails.

ALLEGED FORGERY IN NEWARK.

About a week ago an individual presented a bill to Messrs. Lyon & Sowder, storekeepers, on Broad street, Newark, and received payment, part in money and part in a check on a Newark bank. The check was for fourteen dollars. The same day a check was presented to the same bank—the mechanics"—for \$414, but the paying teiler, Mr. Baidwin, fancied there was something wrong about it, and so declined paying it. Since there it has proved to be the first named check, altered as indicated. The detectives were set to work, and yesterday afternoon the alleged forger walked into the arms of an officer, who had been watching for him for several days past at the bank. He gave his name as Dennis McCarthy, of Believille. The check was not found with him, and it is a question whether he can be held, as there is little or no evidence against him.

SPENING OF THE NEW JERSES MIDLAND RAILROAD.

GPENING OF THE NEW JERSES MIDLAND RAILROAD.

[From the Evening Telegram.]

One section of the New Jersey Midland Railroad was informally opened yesterday by a spontaneous jubilee of the residents along the line, from Paierson to Ramapo, on occasion of the first passenger engine being put on that portion of the road. The northeastern part of New Jersey, like the midland counties of this State, has been slut off and isolated from convenient railway accommodation, and this demonstration of rejoicing was the natural expression of their release from the stage coach sectusion of their district. A formal opening of the New Jersey Midland Railroad will be had about the 1st of April, under the auspices of the officers of the road, when trains will be regularly put on to Bloomingdale. On that occasion New York will be called upon to join in the celebration, when the new avenue to the lakes and the Profile will be duly litustrated. On Tresday ex-Governor Price and the people of the immediate district along the line had the day all to themselve.